

LOSE LIVES; 2 MISSING IN ASTORIA FIRE

Six Women and Man, Overcome by Fumes in Dye Plant

FALL AS THEY TRY TO ESCAPE

Factory and Wharf Are Burned—Loss Approx- imates \$375,000

Seven persons, six of them women, were burned to death yesterday in the office of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, Blackwell Street and the East River, Astoria. Two men are missing and are believed to be dead. The damage was about \$375,000. Many firemen were overcome temporarily by smoke.

The seven persons lost their lives in a room on the second floor, less than sixteen feet from the ground, from which broad iron stairs led to the ground floor, while an outside staircase and a fire escape provided additional exits.

Dead
BENZ, MISS ELEANOR, stenographer, twenty years old, 524 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City.

DAUPHMAN, MISS ELIZABETH, bookkeeper, twenty years old, 402 Vandewater Avenue, Long Island City.

JURENS, MISS LILLIAN, stenographer, twenty years old, 809 Fifth Avenue, College Point.

KENZIE, MISS EMILY, bookkeeper, twenty-two years old, 645 Seventh Avenue, Astoria.

LINDSAY, MRS. CATHERINE, telephone operator, twenty years old, 170 North Avenue, Long Island City.

SAUERMAN, MISS ELIZABETH, stenographer, seventeen years old, 73 Forty-seventh Street, Corona.

VOGEL, ROBERT, assistant bookkeeper, thirty-eight years old, 328 Eckford Street, Brooklyn.

Missing
COOK, HENRY C., treasurer of the company, forty-two years old, 772 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

CRISTMAN, FRIDERIC, head bookkeeper, thirty-five years old, 1212 Nebraska Avenue, Brooklyn Manor.

The office building was a two-story L-shaped building of corrugated iron, the upright of the L fronting the river. It was surrounded by storage sheds and other buildings connected with the plant, which manufactures dye extracts and which has been considerably extended since the war commenced to logwood dyes.

Blaze Started by Acid
Stereos occupied the ground floor of the office building. At noon today, when the lights were turned on, a bright light in a storeroom directly beneath the office, which is at the river end of the building. One of them, according to H. W. Lang, assistant superintendent, who was in the room, knocked over a ladder.

It is believed the ladder hit a can of kerosene containing a potent acid. As Mr. Lang turned at the crash he saw a bright light in the room. He dashed to the stairs, sounding an alarm as he went.

Joseph Wild, a chemist, who was in the storeroom with his assistants—Joseph Wild, Tony Klecker, Robert Chesney and Henry Kock—ran out, followed by the electricians.

Ustians Mr. Lang saw Mr. Cook, the treasurer, seated at his desk. The rest of the office force were perched about on window sills, desks and chairs. Most of them were eating their lunch and none had the slightest suspicion that a fire had started.

Out of here, out of here," shouted Lang. "The place is afire!"

Trapped in Room
Beside the half dozen windows there were three stairways leading to safety, and it never occurred to the superintendent that there would be difficulty in getting out. Without another glance at the burning office, Lang dashed to his desk, snatched a few papers which he thrust into the safe and slammed the door.

He turned to find the room so thick with smoke that not a person was visible, and the windows were mere blurs. The smoke cut like a knife as he attempted to draw his breath and he stumbled to the floor half strangled.

Lang dashed to the door and tried to force his way out. He was unable to get out. They were not there when he got out. His hands and left arm were burned.

It is believed that either through going to the lockers in the rear of the building to get hats and coats, in an effort to save documents, or because of the flames that filled the air, the office force dropped unconscious and lay before they were in danger from the flames.

Three alarms brought every engine in Long Island City, many from the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn and two fireboats. From such distances did the engines come that a horse on the wagon of Company 261 dropped dead before it reached the fire.

Despite the efforts of the firemen the wind carried the flames and sparks to adjoining buildings. The five storage warehouses of the Oakes Company, in which were 10,000 tons of logwood, worth \$20 a ton, were destroyed by their contents. The wharf of the Astoria Veneer Mills caught fire and was damaged to the extent of \$15,000.

Lumber yards and factories thronged the vicinity, and schooners and barges, drawn high with lumber and coal, are drawn up by scores along the piers.

Firemen were ordered out of factories nearby, and firemen and longshoremen helped work the boats between the range of heat and sparks. Except for the veneer company's wharf, the fire was confined to the dye company's plant.

Police reserves from several stations were required to keep the crowd in check, for the smoke had drifted far

RAILWAY WORKERS ATTACK 8-HOUR LAW

Demand Its Repeal and an Inquiry Into the Facts

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The Railway Workers' Non-Partisan Association, which is said to have 16,000 members, announced its opposition to the Adamson eight-hour law today. Through its national chairman, W. J. Pinkerton, of Chicago, a letter was sent to W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in which the law is described as "the death knell of the economic organizations, the railroad brotherhoods," and a demand is made that it be repealed and a convention called to make an investigation.

Four years ago the organization made a successful fight against the Bradley compensation law.

FLOUR PRICES MAKE ANOTHER UPWARD JUMP

Advance in Wheat Cost Blamed for Increase

Portland, Ore., Oct. 17.—Because of the sharp advance in wheat prices the price of flour will be increased here tomorrow about 20 cents or 40 cents a barrel, millers announced. A 20-cent advance would place patents at \$7.20 a barrel, equalling the record of February 6, 1915, while a 40-cent advance would break all records.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Sugar advanced in price again today 10 cents on the hundred pounds, with cane granulated at \$7.45 as the basis. Advances in raw sugar was declared the reason.

TESLA TELLS COURT OF CONTROLLING AIR

Says He Realized Dream of Isolating Its Energy

Nikola Tesla, inventor of wireless devices, told in the Federal court yesterday how, through a long series of experiments, he had finally realized his dream of isolating energy that passes through the air and of constructing instruments that control and use this energy. He was a witness for the Atlantic Communication Company, operating the Sayville station, which is being sued for patent infringements by receivers for the National Electric Signaling Company.

Tesla's first patent bearing on wireless telegraphy, he stated, was granted in 1891. His first experiments were conducted in Liberty Street, he asserted, and his later ones in a laboratory at Centre and Grand streets. A fire in the Centre Street building destroyed much valuable apparatus, but drawings and charts Tesla was able to save from the blaze were admitted to the court record yesterday. The hearing will continue today.

BOY DID FIRE TRICK; THREE HURT AT FINISH

Handful of Cartridges Pop at Young Spectators

Twelve-year-old Joseph O'Connor got two boys friends to help him build a bonfire in front of 58 Cherry Street last night.

"Now I'll show you a trick," he said when the fire was going nicely.

From his pocket Joe took a handful of cartridges. Muzzling muzzles, he consigned them to the flames.

James Toriano, nine, of 55 Cherry Street, got a bullet in his left side. Tony Zvolanin, fourteen, of 61 Cherry Street, got one in his forehead.

Joe, who lives at 59 Cherry Street, was arrested and will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning.

Oh, yes, Joe got his toe—one in the right foot and another in the chest.

MACKAY'S BOAT ASHORE; WAVES HALT RESCUE

Destroyer Forced to Quit Craft Stranded Off Cherry Harbor

Greenport, Long Island, Oct. 17.—The steamboat Nassau, under charter to Clarence H. Mackay and used by him to maintain communication with his preserve on Gardiner's Island, is ashore near Cherry Harbor, Gardiner's Island. A destroyer got a line aboard shortly before noon, but had to abandon the attempt to move her.

A wrecking tug found the sea too heavy to get within reach. Captain McLaren and his crew are aboard the Nassau, but are not believed to be in great peril unless the wind increases. The boat formerly plied between Greenport and New London, Conn. It is owned by the Montauk Steamboat Company.

HUGHES BETTORS GET BETTER ODDS ON CURB

\$25,000 Wagered at 10 to 7 and 10 to 8—10 to 9 Asked

HUGHES WOULD GO TO PEOPLE ON 8-HOUR LAW

Declares Public Opinion Would Force Peace

WINS BIG CROWD ON LABOR RECORD

Points Out Wilson Did Nothing When Warned Crisis Was Near

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 17.—Charles E. Hughes, answering a heckler who asked him whether he would repeal the Adamson eight-hour law if he were elected, declared that a "surrender cannot be repealed." Then he told what he would have done to avert the threatened railway strike.

"If arbitration had been refused," he said, "I should have gone right to the American people, stated the facts and put the responsibility where it belonged."

"I should at the same time have secured a commission of inquiry so impartial, so fair, as to command the respect of the entire country and direct public opinion to that end. There is no group of men in the United States that would have dared hold up the instrumentalities of commerce if that were done."

Hecklers in rapid succession to-night gave Mr. Hughes opportunities to nail several charges the Democrats have spread against him in this part of the country. He seized these chances gleefully, and his answers won him increased enthusiasm from the 5,000 persons in the auditorium.

Wins on Labor Record
The heckling on the Adamson law was the most sensational of these incidents. Mr. Hughes had vanquished two previous questioners who asked him about his labor record. They stood far off in the balcony. He had passed on to a discussion of the Adamson law, as a menacing indication of the tendency of the Executive to yield to force instead of standing for principle.

"Will you back and back and back," he asked, "hoping that somewhere in the rear you will get courage enough to stand firm for a principle? When principle is involved, stand now. That is the way."

"Mr. Hughes," interrupted a well dressed man standing right down by the stage wing, "if you were elected President would you repeal the Adamson bill?"

"Cannot Repeal Surrender"
"My dear sir," retorted Mr. Hughes, "you cannot repeal a surrender. You cannot repeal what has been done by this abdication of authority, and, further, your question shows that you do not fully understand the Adamson bill. It goes into effect January 1; then there is provision that there shall be observations of its working. Six months is the minor period, nine months the maximum, and then the wages shall be to be upon this new basis which is to be paid until thirty days after the report of the commission."

Will Learn Facts First
"Now, sir, this will have been in operation for a very long time before I should even take the executive chair if elected, and will have completed its purpose before Congress would have its session in the following December. I do not suppose that any question of repeal would be involved, but I do say that when that question arises, if it does arise, if I am elected, I will follow the principle that I now state and have just stated of ascertaining the exact facts and what justice would dictate ought to be done at that time."

A man then asked "What would you have done in the eleventh hour to avert and forestall the railroad strike?"

Mr. Hughes was warming up to this kind of campaigning. He made the reply quoted above and the crowd responded wildly.

Warning Not Heeded
"You would have done all this in twenty-four hours," continued the heckler.

This was a chance that Mr. Hughes relished. He walked nearer to his interrogator and said:

"Why, sir, the business men of the United States are present in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on July 29 sent a telegram to the President asking for an inquiry. A resolution was introduced in the Senate for an inquiry and was laid on the table. For the interests of the business men of the United States asked for an inquiry as to this very matter, and the crisis was allowed to be developed, when it was unnecessary that it should have been developed, and there was adequate time to ascertain what the facts were."

Real Progress Republican
Mr. Hughes answered the President's claim that the Democratic party was the party of progress with this assertion:

"It is perfectly idle for our opponents to pose as the special guardians of progress. If I were to recall at this time the greatest service that has been rendered in divorcing business from politics, in securing fair regulation of public enterprises and in regulation of labor I should refer to Republican measures passed under Republican administrations, which showed that the Republican party was truly a party of correction and a party of honorable progress."

Before the applause died away a husky voice in the packed balcony shouted by compulsion of organized labor that Mr. Hughes alienated the crowd and went on:

"I am very glad to take this opportunity, as I am not, perhaps, as well known in Iowa as I am in New York, to tell you what organized labor said of my record in New York when I left the Governorship to go upon the bench."

When Mr. Hughes finished reading a thick-set, gray-haired man far up

the gallery, a thick-set, gray-haired man far up

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BAKER'S SLUR ON '76 HEROES IS CONDEMNED

Likening of Patriots to Villa Bandits Starts Protest

G. A. R. CHAPTER DENOUNCES HIM

Members Declare He Is Unfit for Cabinet Place

The defence which Secretary of War Newton D. Baker offered for Mr. Wilson's Mexican policies on Monday night found quick response yesterday from patriotic Americans—but hardly the response Mr. Baker could have wished for.

In a speech in Jersey City, the Secretary likened the Mexican revolutionists to the Continentals who fought with Washington. He admitted the Mexicans were a rascally lot, but said their actions were those of all rebels. The patriots of the American revolution looted churches and drove ministers from them on their famous march to Valley Forge, he added.

Protests have come from far and near. The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met last night and adopted a resolution condemning "in the strongest terms the unpatriotic language of the Secretary of War." Members of the society were outspoken in their denunciation. Some declared that unless his remarks were repudiated at once by President Wilson a movement should be started to force the Secretary's resignation.

Friend of Baker's Joins
The Empire State Society meeting was in the Waldorf-Astoria. In the chair was Louis Annin Ames, president of the society, a Democrat, a staunch supporter of the Administration and a close friend of Secretary Baker. He was asked if he had any personal comment to make on the action of the head of the War Department.

"It is all told in the resolution," said Mr. Ames. "The resolution was passed unanimously, so it embodies my views."

The resolution follows: "Whereas, It is reported in The New York Tribune this morning that Secretary of War Baker, at a public meeting held in Jersey City last night, used the following language reflecting upon the character of the members of Washington's army at Valley Forge, and likened them to the present Mexican revolutionists:

"I know that the Mexicans do not respect American life and property," said Mr. Baker. "I know that they do not pay their debts, that they are rascals, that they deserve Church property, that their money is no good and that they are generally worthless. But people never respect those things in revolutions. We did not respect them in our Civil War. Washington's soldiers in the march to Valley Forge stole everything they could lay their hands on; took the silver vessels out of the churches and sold them to buy drink. They drove ministers out of the churches. Their money was worthless and they were just as bad characters as the Mexicans."

"Resolved, That we, the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution, condemn in strongest terms the unpatriotic language of the Secretary of War, and direct that a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to him."

Glad He Couldn't Come
Some time ago Secretary Baker was invited to be the guest of honor and deliver an address at the annual banquet of the society, which will be held on December 18, to commemorate the evacuation of New York by the British troops. He declined because of a conflicting engagement. It was the consensus of opinion at last night's meeting that this saved embarrassment all around.

The resolution was presented by John H. Burroughs, treasurer of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and head of J. H. Burroughs & Son, bankers, at 15 William Street.

"There are times," said Mr. Burroughs, "when silence is golden. There are other times when silence would dislocate your conscience. Every time we gather we pay homage to the Revolutionary fathers, whose patriotism, whose sacrifices and whose devotion gave us a country. Yet it has remained to a man high in the circles of our government."

**DR. SATTERLEE LOSES
FINGER TO HALT CANCER**

X-Ray Victim Smiles After Third Operation

Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, Jr., of 218 Pearl Street, Flushing, walked, smiling, from the Flushing Hospital yesterday afternoon after having undergone the third operation on his right hand. The last joint of the middle finger of that hand had been removed.

Dr. Satterlee has cancer of the hand, which is believed to have been caused by exposure to Roentgen rays. If the removal of the finger yesterday does not prove efficacious, it will be necessary to amputate the member at the wrist.

Dr. Robert Abbe, of 13 West Fifteenth Street, senior surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital and a cancer expert, performed the operation.

G. B. S. and William II

Just before midnight, along the battle lines of the Western front, the German Emperor meets a little girl.

What happens in the storm of shell that night George Bernard Shaw tells in his wonderful new story, "The Emperor and the Little Girl."

Whatever the price received by England's highest paid writer for this latest product of his pen, you'll agree it is more than worth the cost.

The Kaiser will probably never see this story of Shaw's. And if you don't give that order for next Sunday's Tribune to your newsdealer ahead of time there's small chance that you will either. Tribunes do sell out early.

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VISITORS TO U-53 QUESTIONED BY U. S.

Newport Women Quizzed—British Urge Inquiry

[By Telegrams to The Tribune.]
Newport, R. I., Oct. 17.—The United States Treasury Department is conducting a rigid investigation into every phase of the visit of the German submarine U-53 to this port on October 7. It is understood that the inquiry is being made at the request of the British Embassy at Washington.

For several days representatives of the neutrality branch of the department have been collecting the statements of all those who are known to have boarded the U-53 during her three-hour stay in the harbor. Among those interviewed by the officials were Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James and the woman who was reported to have received a visit from the commander of the submarine.

CUT OUT PRAYER FOR PRESIDENT

Episcopalians Deputies Decide to Substitute Plea for Nation

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—The house of deputies of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church voted today to eliminate the special prayers for the President of the United States from the morning and evening prayer service and to substitute for them a prayer for the safety and preservation of the nation. The same prayer will be used in both services.

As it is now in the prayer book, the morning prayer asks for the President the boon, "in health and prosperity long to live" and that he finally may attain everlasting joy and felicity. The new prayer as adopted for both services, while asking that the President "and all others in authority" be given "the wisdom and strength to know and to do Thy will," makes no reference to long life, health, prosperity or eternal felicity.

The house also voted, despite vigorous protests, to omit the words "the Governor of this state" from the evening prayer, it being argued that "all others in authority" included the governors.

Must Be Approved by Bishops.
The change must be approved by the House of Bishops and by the next general convention before it can become effective.

Skilful parliamentary maneuvering saved the resolution admitting women to membership in the House of Deputies from being killed by an adverse committee report. From the time of the Church's first convention, in Philadelphia in 1785, men only have been allowed to represent dioceses on the floor.

The commission to which the resolution, introduced by Robert H. Gardiner, of Maine, had been referred, reported the proposed change was inexpedient at this time. Mr. Gardiner, before the report was acted on, made a motion getting the original resolution on the calendar, thus giving it a chance for discussion in the house.

Takes Cognizance of War.
Cognizance of the European war was taken in both houses of the convention today. From the House of Bishops came the announcement that the pastoral letter this year would contain a message to the communicants of the Church "in view of the present world crisis."

The Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines; the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts; and the Right Rev. Charles R. Anderson, Bishop of Chicago, were chosen to draft the letter.

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ALLIES SEIZE ATHENS; MOB ATTACKS TROOPS

THOUSANDS PARADE CITY, CHEERING KING

Nation's Fate Hangs on Throng's Actions, Greek Belief

SOLDIERS TRYING TO AVERT FIGHT

Constantine Tells Officers He'll Stand by Them to the End

ATHENS, Oct. 16 (via London, Oct. 17).—As soon as the news that the Allied sailors had been landed at Piraeus and had entered Athens spread through the capital, its streets swarmed with Greeks frantically cheering King Constantine and chanting the Greek national anthem.

Great crowds marched through the streets, thousands gathering in the neighborhood of the postoffice square.

Greece's Fate in Balance.
The War Minister, General Dracos, ordered out Greek troops and marines to guard every approach to the square in order to prevent any clash between Greek civilians and the French, who occupied that section, establishing a complete cordon about the French and taking all precautions to avoid any incident or accident capable of starting strife.

It is impossible to predict whether trouble can be prevented throughout the night. The Greek government is fully alive to the fact that Greece's fate hangs on the prevention of further measures on the part of the French commander.

Earlier in the day a review by King Constantine of the sailors belonging to the vessels of the Greek navy which were taken by the Entente Allies was made the occasion of an immense royalist demonstration, crowds parading the streets hauling life-sized portraits of the sovereign and wildly cheering for the monarch.

King Pledges Firm Stand
Admiral Damianos, Minister of Marine, read an order of the day, praising the loyalty of the sailors and complimenting them on their conduct under most trying circumstances. After the ceremony the King assembled the officers about him and addressed them personally.

King Constantine expressed pride that they had scorned offers of money and honors and had remained faithful to their oath and their country. He gave his word that he would stand by them to the end against whatever consequences their loyalty might entail.

The King issued the following order of the day:

"Officers, sailors: In these hours, when stricken and with bleeding hearts each new moment from new wounds deep in our souls, which so short a time ago were proud in a united and victorious Greece, my government has been obliged to order you to leave the ships upon which you and I brought the news of the freeing of our liberated brothers. You come with tortured hearts and eyes wet with tears, every man faithful to his oath, to the side of your King."

"I thank you and congratulate you, oh, my faithful sailors. I thank you, not only as King and chief of the fleet, but as the representative of the fatherland you love so much, to which you have given so much, for which you are ready to give and suffer all."

"May our hopes soon be realized, and may the hour soon come when you will be able to return to your ships. The holy icons that have protected you in the past will protect you in the future, and the glorious flag, once more caught by the winds of the Greek seas, will bring hope and consolation wherever Greek hearts beat for nation and King."

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS IN IRELAND PLANNED

Derby Indicates Conscription Will Be Delayed

London, Oct. 17.—An indication that the government does not plan immediate conscription in Ireland was given in the House of Lords today by Earl Derby, Under Secretary for War.

He said that, pending a decision on the whole question, he would appeal for volunteers in Ireland, and hoped there would be a worthy response.

TROOPS ARE LANDED TO CHECK ROYALISTS

Athens, Oct. 16 (via London, Oct. 17).—The British Legation explains that the landing of marines at Athens and Piraeus was merely intended to reinforce the police. It is generally thought, however, that this action was taken to prevent royalist demonstrations like those of this morning.

BRITISH ASK RULE ON U-53

Protest Held Up Pending Announcement by U. S.

London, Oct. 17.—The raids of the U-53 off the American coast raised very important issues. Britain expects the United States to announce its attitude on such raids by German submarines. Until the American position is defined the British government will not make any official representation to the United States.

This statement of the British stand was made by Viscount Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords today in reply to a question raised by Baron Charles Beresford, former commander of the British home fleet, who criticizes the American reply to the Allied memorandum on submarines and said the American ideas of neutrality were curious.

Patrol Irritating to United States
In reply to a question concerning the attitude of the United States toward British patrols, Viscount Grey said the United States admitted that British ships were not exceeding their legal rights under international law, but that the American government complained of their presence on the ground of the irritation which the continued presence of belligerent warships off the coast of a neutral country.

He declared the United States had requested Great Britain very emphatically not to patrol off its coast, and said that instructions were sent to the British ships there to avoid causing any unnecessary irritation and to comply as far as possible with the American request.

"With regard to the U-53," the Foreign Secretary continued, "we do not know what steps were taken by the United States for patrolling its waters or in regard to her coming into port and securing information from newspapers."

Awaits American Announcement
"We do not know whether it is true that American warships got out of the submarine's way. That is a matter for the American government only, and we assume that government is making full inquiries. We also assume it will announce its attitude in due course. Pending that, we do not propose to make any official representation on the subject of the United States."

The question concerning the German submarine raid in American waters was raised by Baron Beresford, Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, and others. Baron Beresford asked whether British cruisers were removed from American waters owing to American objections, and, if so, what steps the government proposed for the protection of British vessels. He wanted assurance that the report that American commanders of destroyers had acceded to the request of the German submarine commander to clear out of the way and give him room to blow up ships was untrue.

Correspondence Revealed
In reply to Lord Beresford's question, the Foreign Secretary summarized the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on this subject since the beginning of the war. In September, 1914, the United States took the first action, intercepting wireless communications from a British cruiser to New York asking for supplies. The view taken was that this would be making use of United States territory as a base for supplies and information.

In October of the same year an unofficial communication reached